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SENATE INDIGNANT AT WILSON'S OPPOSITION TO INQUIRY; GERMANS MASS 150 DIVISIONS FOR NEW ATTACK IN WEST; BALFOUR EXPOSES CHARLES' LETTER AS FALSE PEACE MOVE

H. P. DAVISON BACK; STUNNED BY AIR BOMB

Red Cross War Head Reveals German Airmen Nearly Got Him.

WARNS OF SACRIFICES

Predicts Victory, but at Heavy Price-Foe Trying to Terrorize Civilians.

A few years ago when Henry P. Pavison sat in his private office at Broad and Wall streets directing the turnover of the Morgan millions he sould have glanced closely with those cool gray eyes of his at any man predicting that in the year of srace 1918 a German citizen, flying igh, would attempt to destroy him with a bomb. And very likely the soothsayer would have been edged to secthsayer would have been edged to the door. Yet a few weeks ago in the ancient French town of Chalons a Bothe aviator dropped a bomb so less to Mr. Davison that he was tem porarily stunned by the shock of the

This experience, and many others en more interesting, but which canno told because the Government frowns pen folks, big or little, who talk about new wonderfully those fox terriers of the Leviathan, ex-Vaterland, from his home, 690 Park avenue, yesterday, immediately on his return to New York after two months at the western

It was, in large part, a story of the marvellous accomplishments of the aly, but it took a wider sweep as i sealt with the unconquerable spirit of the French people, the awakening of the talians to the peril of Hun propagands, the seriousness of the military situaon, the splendid morale of the selled coops, the dash and good horse sense of which never wavers among the Allies

Helps Frastrate Foo's Propagands. Not the least interesting statement made by the chairman of the War Counerman propaganda—the propaganda of owardice and frightfulness-can never at work. Mr. Davison pointed out at in almost every village and tow of Italy and France Red Cross workers are not merely succoring war sufferers and determination and bulwarking the re trying to frighten into submission herever the Red Cross labors, where

intlety or threat Mr. Davison visited the American French and Italian fronts, had personal alks with the King of England, Premier and many Generals and statesmen, spoke teld in the Coliseum in Rome, and made very complete inspection of Red Cross

ever there is even one Red Cross worker,

an or woman, German propaganda has

determined enemy, who meets every

He was three times near death, the re roar of the exploding shells the erman long distance cannon are dropng into Paris, but said that almost no amage has been done by the far distent ordnance monster and that the reopie of Paris joke about its futility. Within an hour or two after he a

'ed at this port yesterday he talked bout Red Cross work and of the war apressions he had gained in his visit,

I arrived in Europe early in March, raving gone there primarily for the pur 1040 of inspecting arrangements made the American Red Cross to take care inquire in what way the work of the Red Cross commissions in different parts c' Europe might be strengthened aring for our own soldiers and those Allies, and also in taking a mesrige of practical sympathy and help to etvilian population especially of

This war is still in a very serious age, and the demands upon our people sarrifice and support of it are reater than ever before. There is no casion for anything but confidence, but at confidence must be based upon etermined effort and willingness on the part of every man and woman to do his

Price of Victory to Be Heavy.

"Our hoys as they arrive in France hey go into action with a dash and bracers which is the talk of all Eupe. But the price which will have te paid for victory will be very tracy and it will be some time before look can become as effective as they must be to help France, England. lay and Belgium win the victory

"ethod at the present time is the efare making their drive on

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Italians Torpedo Enemy Battleship

ROME. May 16 .- An Austrian dreadnought was torpedoed by Italian naval forces in Pola harbor early Tuesday morning. The official announcement fol-

Italian naval units, avoiding patrol boats and searchlights, succeeded in entering Pola har-bor early on Tuesday and in ship of the Viribus Unitis type.
Simultaneously Italian seaplane squadrons attacked Austrian battleplanes over Pola. brought down two and forced several others down out of control. The Italian machines all returned safely to their bases.

Each battleship of the Viribus Unitis class displaces 20,000 tons, is 525 feet long over all, 80 feet beam and 23 feet draught. Their armament comprises twelve 12 inch and twelve 3.9 inch guns in the main battery, with eighteen 11 pounders and various smaller guns and from two to six torpedo tubes. The complement of the battleships ranges from 952 to 988 men.

Reports Successful enemy, but none such had been made Raids as Guns Presage Austrian Offensive.

ARE STRONGER

Teutons Will Meet Bitter Resistance in Attempt to Break Through.

Pants, May 16 .- Fighting which prosiges the opening of the offensive on Italian front has developed within last twenty-four hours, with the Italian troops taking the lead. according to the official reports from Rome and Vienna to-day. From these it is apparent that the Italians have been victorious in the opening fighting, for they entered the Austrian trenches at two points between the Brenta and the Plave rivers in the vicinity of Mount

The official report from the Rome the Vienna communication simply reseveral Austrian raiding parties have ject now under discussion. were successful in a patrol action at is directed was a private letter written

If this fighting is the opening of the offensive it is believed that the veyed by him to President Poincare and Austrians, once their drive gets under way, will attempt a great invasion of chief objectives, in a scheme to smash the Italian army. The invaders will try. The letter was communicated to find a much stiffer resistance than in many mass meetings in honor of the the drive of last fall, for in the in- these pleages. American Red Cross, one of which was tervening months the Italian strategic plan has been recast and the main defensive positions are now held solidly, great transaction, the inconvenience in It is believed that the Austrians will attempt to strike on the 150 miles of part of the British Government or the mest call being at Chalons. He heard front west of the Brenta River, for along the mountain wall stretching from Stelvio Pass to Mount Grappa. is between the Brenta and the Playe, they hold the advantage of posi-

> The official reports of the recent fighting follow

ITALIAN-Our infantry and assault detachments entered the enemy trenches on Monte Asolone at two places A portion of the garrison was killed. The survivors fied, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. British patrols raided the enemy ositions at Canove, capturing an officer and a few men. Various attempts by the enemy to

approach our advance line in the Rosole Valley, at Fortini in the Po-sina Valley and on Col di Chele In the Lagarian and Arsa valleys increased artillery activity on both

and the Plave several Italian reconnoitring thrusts were repulsed. of these attacks hand to

ne and Monte Pertica.

ITALY ASKS U. S. TROOPS. Would Show America Is Behind

Ally. Rome Intimates. WASHINGTON, May 16 .-- Italy in an in

formal way has made known to the United States that the presence of American troops on the Italian front is greatly to be desired, it became known here today. A few thousand men under the American flag. Italian cificials feel, would hearten the Italian civilian population and their troops.

Italy has an abundance of man power but desires the inspiration that would be afforded by the presence of American forces. In the face of a threatened Austro-German offensive on the Italian front the despatch of American troops to Italy. it is declared, would convince the Italpeople that America stands firmly

BRITISH KEPT NO Decision Reached as to Austrian Aid in West STATE SECRETS FROM WILSON

Foreign Minister Assures Commons of Complete Concord With U. S.

READY FOR HONEST PEACE

Asquith Glad to Hear Balfour Say No True Offer Would Be Spurned.

LONDON. May 16 .- The pacifists and advocates of peace by negotiation made a determined effort to-day in the House of Commons to bring up the subject of peace by questioning the Government minutely in regard to the famous letter of Emperor Charles to his brotherin-law. Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, now serving with the French colors, written about a year ago, in which he spoke of the just claims of France to Alsace

Foreign Minister Balfour replied at as he has repeatedly before, that England was ready to listen to any peace proposal made in good faith by an ac-

"I must remind the House, however," he continued. "that there is a very natural tendency to treat this subject as If it were one in which the British Government alone were concerned and that the opposition or critics of the day had the right in the public interest and their own to extract the last drop of information which it was in the power of the Government to give. That might be the natural mood for the House to be in when discussing ordinary subjects of domestic controversy, but it is not the mood suited to the delicate question of

international policy. "In international affairs it is not a good thing necessarily to discourage informal attempts at conversations. we have never at any time initiated conversations of that sort. We have never turned down conversations when other people wished them.

Must Act With Allies. "If any representative of any beilig-

fore us any proposals we are ready to listen to them. Of course, we are not going to deal with them without the cog nizance of our allies. The mere fact that War Office announces this gain, while such conversations are of an informal character makes that a very improper cites that bitter fighting occurred in subject for discussion in the House. That this section and does not give the re-sult. The Italians also assert that phatically and especially true of the sub-

"The letter to which public attention by Emperor Charles to a relative (Prince Sixtus of Bourbon) and con the French Fremier under seal of the sion to communicate it to any one except the French and English Premiers under

"While I cannot conceive of a more inconvenient method of dealing with a this case was not due to any wish on the British Premier. Directly you depart from the ordinary method of conducting international affairs you land yourself in inevitable difficulties.

"I was in America at the time of these transactions, and as they were over as intimately as I might have done."

Had Confidence in Wilson. As to whether any person had been nformed of these negotiations, Mr. Balfour said that the American Government the facts regarding Emperor Charles's was himself, but f any one supposed that on that account he had ever shown any want of confi- his he United States he was under a comolete delusion. He had no secrets from President Wilson. Every thought he had n the war or the diplomacy connected with the war was as open to Presiden on as to any other human being. He did not think it possible for Great

on the great work in which they wer engaged or to deal with the complicated onfidence, and so far as he was concerned, complete confidence would al

The course taken by the British Gov ernment with regard to the Stockholm "obference," he continued, "had no connection, near or remote, with Emperor Charles's letter to Prince Sixtus with the negotiations or conversations resulting therefrom. They were treated as wholly separate and absolutely unconnected subjects. "We do not know and will only know

when the secrets of the archives of Europe are opened to the world, and perhaps not even then, exactly what were the motives which influenced Emin these various transactions. Perhaps we will never know what the motive were which actuated Count Czernin, Charles and the German Emperor. I am inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive, by which I mean peace proposals initiated by one party

Continued on Second Page.

AMSTERDAM, May 16 .-Definite decisions have been reached regarding the armed as-sistance Austria-Hungary is to render on the western front, ac-cording to the Vienna correspon-dent of the Vossische Zeitung of

same source that agreements similar to those just concluded between Germany and Austria will also be concluded between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. These agreements have to do with strengthening the alliance, with respect to both economic and military questions, between the various Powers con-

It is also reported from the

Captured Document Proves of the front. Tremendous Scope of Peace Aims.

length to the questions, stating again. WOULD CONTROL EUROPE

credited representative of a belligerent Even Proposes to Apportion Relative Strength of Merchant Marine.

> By the Associated Press WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE. May 15 (delayed) .- Germany's conditions of peace are stated clearly in a document found in a German trench recently recaptured by Entente allied troops. A resume of the principal conditions as given in an official translation After the enormous sacrifices we

have made of our blood and property We exact as a necessary minimum to the preservation and development of Germany the following: Belgium, especially the Flanders

coast, with Antwerp, is to remain un der German military, economic and

Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,800,000 tons, while fleet totalling 17,500,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,900,000 tons.

Would Augment Colonies.

Our colonies shall be returned with We are to have more numerous and

stronger naval stations The Longwy and Briev mine fields, which furnished France its weapons for attack, shall become German. Readjustments of the frontiers, parin the Vosges, to be a the military situation and the appreciation of the commandant.

former German Baltic provinces shall be incorporated, their rich soil furnishing new cereal fields for rman peasant em grants, thus protecting the empire against the dangers ourland, Lithuania, Livonia and

Esthonia are to be colonized.

Wants Rumanian Oil. One million eight hundred thousand tons of Rumanian petrol will be at the

disposition of Germany.

Those nations who attacked peaceful Germany must cay all war charges in raw material, ships, ready money and territorial concessions, leaving termany with only five billions na

PRESIDENT WILSON COMING. Will Review Parade and Speak for

President Wilson will arrive here this afternoon for a three day visit. will review the Red Cross parade to morrow afternoon and deliver an ad-dress at the Red Cross meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening. His visit to New York will be since America entered the war. Mos of the time will be devoted to pleasure companied by Mrs. Wilson, Secre Tumulty, Dr. Grayson, White H

To-night's the Night at the Century Grove

GO to the Century Grove, atop the Century Theatre, Central Park West and Sixty-second street, to-night at 10:30 o'clock, prepared to stay-late. William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest, in association with John Henry Mears, are offering a superlative entertainment for THE SUN Tobacco Fund.

The full programme of "The Midnight Revue," the most pretentious roof show ever seen in New York or any other place, will be put on, with added at-Mention of a few of the details is made on page 6.

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TROOPS PACKED SIX TO THE YARD **AGAINST ALLIES**

Germans Tempting Batteries to Fire to Locate Points of Attack.

MANY PATROL CLASHES

Raids Invite Barrage to Reveal Possible Openings for Infantry.

London, May 16 .- Activity on the ighting front in Flanders was practically confined to-day to the artillery, particularly in the Lys salient, with a few patrol encounters of no importance here and there. Much the same conditions prevailed on the Picardy portion

The French report that an artillers duel took place yesterday in the Hailles-Castel section, east of Amiens, and that a German raid west, of Montdidier was repulsed. There was no infantry action to-day, the night statement says, but artillery activity was very marked north and south of the Avre. British troops captured a few prisoners last night in a raid near Gavrelle, northeast of Arras.

Berlin asserts that the French were ejected from the positions they captured orth of Kemmel, when they broke through the German lines, and that an attack by the French with a large force in Senecat Wood, on the west bank of to the assailants.

Open Fighting Again Year.

Every day, says the Associated Press correspondent with the French army in both sides increases along this battle front, where the concentrated forces o the opposing armies must soon again be engaged. In the neighborhood of the Samme and southward from Hailles. where an important railroad line attracts the enemy's attention, and the flank of the German line between Montdidler and Novon, the artillery is incessantly most active.

At Rollot, on the Abbeville road, southeast of Montdidier, where an enemy attack is expected momentarily, the Germans put down a severe bombardment yesterday, but their infantry, Ithough showing indications of an in-French gunners and could not leave its, of men available for either military duty

The Germany are endeavoring to rate the position and estimate the ous departments of the Government to strength of the allied batteries by tempt- supply Congress with information and ing them to open fire and thus disclose statistics in this matter, on which adeemplacements and show where quate legislation may be framed. their barrage fire strikes.

tiops for Infantry Sought.

A German order captured in a recent raid gives directions to artiflery observers. It say : "The enemy's barrage should be verified minutely, and also the amount of time elapsing before it starts after our attack. A note should be made regarding spaces where shells do not strike and estimates should be made as to how many guns participate and whether there are any big calibred Roads under fire should be at 18 to 45 years. marked."

In this way the enemy hopes to gair nformation as to areas where infantry can pass with the smallest loases when

a real attack opens. There are six tiermans to the yard on the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front, from the North Sea to the Oise according to the Paris Gaulois, which pases the statement on the information t says has reached the General Staff that 150 German divisions are situated

Ten of these divisions, to is stated are in the region between Nieuport and Ypres, forty divisions are between Ypres and La Basses Canal and 100 divisions On this basis it is estimated, save the newspaper, that the German strength from Tpres to the Oise is some six men to the yard, except on the northern parestimate is a third of that number

Official Reports of Operations. Following are the official reports on

BRITISH (NIGHT)-Beyond artillery activity on both sides, particularly on the battle front north River Lys, there is nothing of special terest to report.

BRITISH (DAY)—Our troops raided

the enemy's trenches last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle (northeast Arras) and captured a few pris-Beyond artillery activity on both sides at different points, particularly in the valleys of the Somme and Ancre rivers, east of Arras, and or rn battle front, there is nothing

FRENCH (NIGHT) - There was no south of the Avre.
On May 15 our pursuit machines were extremely active in the air. own and four captive balloons wer

ook place in the Hailles-Castel sec tor. A German raid west of Mont-didler was repulsed by the French fire. French patrols operating north of GERMAN (DAY)-After the close

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FRANCE SAYS WE PROMISE TWO MILLIONS THIS YEAR

Clemenceau's Paper Predicts 1,500,000 U. S. Fighting CHAMBERLAIN IS FIRM Men Will Require 500,000 to Maintain Service Behind the Battle Lines

PARIS, May 16 .- The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000 specialists, workers, men in the Quartermaster's Department, and others.

The newspaper says certain misunderstandings which had existed have been cleared up, and that under no circumstances will allied workers Fight Has Become Factional or soldiers replace French workers in factories. The presence of American workers on French soil will be in direct consequence of the presence of American fighters on the front.

LONDON, May 16 .- American preparations on the western front are amazing in their immensity and plans are being made to care for 5,000,000 American troops, Harry E. V. Brittain, secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrims Club, told the Royal Colonial Institute last night. If the Germans do not give in, he added, the number of American troops will be increased to any amount necessary.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, former head of the Dominions Department at further inquiry into the delinquencies, the Colonial Office, said he wondered if the Germans realized what the real or imaginary, of the War Departentry of America into the war meant. It meant, he said, not only the accession to the allied Powers of many millions of fighting men and the Justice Hughes to assist Attorney-Genaddition of vast resources, but also the coming in of the only one eral Gregory in the investigation which among the great peoples of the world who have seen and carried the Department of Justice has been orthrough to an unmistakable issue a four years war.

CUMMINS ASKS PERSHING WILL SURVEY OF MEN LEAD ALLY UNIT

the Avre, was repulsed with heavy loss Senator Offers Resolution to Foch Plans to Put British and List and Classify All

Workers.

Five Millions Needed in Fight- U. S. Commander Now Has ing Ranks in Next Two Years.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Initial steps ! for the complete industrial and military mobilization of the man power of the United States were taken to-day in the ber of American troops in France are United States were taken to-day in the presentation of a resolution to the Sential by Senator Cummins (Iowa) calling to made public to-day coincident with the Senate still is drawn too broadly, the issuance of the first official war and that a general inquiry into the War or industrial work incident to the war.

The resolution carries the implication that idleness of every sort must cease forth must be that of "work or fight.

to winning the war and whose activi ties or product are not considered essen tial to war needs must do without men

Fixes Age Limit. The Iowa Senator in urging adoptio of the resolution suggested that the age limits to which it would apply be fixed Not fewer than 5,000,000 men in the fighting ranks and trenches irrespective of the number of ; tegic plans of Gen. Foch that the Amerimen employed by the military authorities in other capacities in France will be same role as that occupied by needed in the next two years, he said many more men must be taken from in-

The resolution provides that a survey made with a view of ascertaining 'how many men can be withdrawn within the ensuing two years from industrial and productive occupations for military service. leaving enough workers in the field of necessary and essential production to meet these needs .

All needs of the military forces in the field. All necessities of the civilian population in the United States. All imperative needs of the allied countries fighting alongside the armies of this country.

The needs of the essential commerce of neutral and friendly nations.

Calls on Secretaries The resolution asks that the informaion be furnished jointly by the secretaries of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and the Provost Marshall Beneral. It asks specifically that they determine also "what occupations i volving man power can be abandoned eral welfare and how can those now engaged in them be turned into neces-

sary and useful production. They are asked further to ascertain "how many men are there fit for milltary service or for labor, not within draft age, who are now employed in hurtful, unnecessary or non-useful occupations and what these occupations are.

try, and especially before Congress, the nformation to reach a fair and considerate judgment with regard to the future," said Senator Cummins. "It will not be long until we shall be compelled either to transfer the author-

ty upon this subject to the President or o some one man or to ourselves. mply desire to get before Congress the hand British and French divisions may information that will enable it to reach sound conclusion in regard to a quesion which I think is absolutely vital at this time."

French Under American General.

and Petain.

France, the number of trench raids from HITS AT NON-ESSENTIALS ARMY GROWING

Equal Rank With Haig

Special Despatch to Tax Stv. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Military plans far reaching importance concerning the disposition of the increasing numcommunique by Gen. Pershing.

was not unlikely that the American Commander in Chief might have com- ing the aircraft matter, and in this cermand of units made up of Prench and tain rather definite changes have been British as well as Americans and might made. But until more definite charges even be in command of French or Brit- based upon facts are made against the ish divisions assigned by Gen. Foch War Department he will oppose any into form part of an American army vestigation of its affairs such as would corps. Mr. Baker made it clear that scussion of these possibilities was necessarily speculative, but the mere Kellar (Tennessee) presented on behalf fact that American army corps are now western front is an event indicative of

he substantial increase of Gen. Pershing's overseas forces.

Join Equally in Council. Simultaneously with this news it was learned in Entente diplomatic that Gen. Pershing's forces now have can commander occupies virtually the Petain, commanding the French forces, To supply these it was obvious that or Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. commanding the British.

This, it is said, does not mean that the numerical strength of the American forces at present properly can be but it does mean that the Allies appreciate the important role which American forces are to play in building up reserves, as well as bringing much needed additional man-power to day Senator McKellar said the proposed American aid

Pershing has so far refrained from issuing a daily communique was because he wished to wait until he had at port which he would file to-morrow. that Gen. Pershing now finds himself opposition to his wishes, then addresses in command of a really substantial the Senate. body of fighting troops.

Mobile Force Plauned.

present plans which have now been

nitiated by Gen. Foch give a mobility and flexibility to usage of French or American troops which may at any time greatly increase the fighting strength of troops under direct command of either Gen. Pershing. Gen Petain or Field Marshal Haig. In one sense large bodies of French and British troops together with Ameri- Hughes would satisfy every Senator tha cans form what might be termed a military reservoir from which Gen. Foch total investigation of this matter can draw as needs require. It may be, for example, that Gen. Foch will take a number of French and American divisions and order them to reenforce Field Marshal Haig's forces. Or on the other be directed to report to Gen. Pershing

Continued on Second Page.

Appointment of Hughes to **Examine War Scandals** Adds Bitterness.

Amended Resolution Fails to Shake Determination of President.

EARLY CONFERENCE HELD

and Party Lines Are Thrown Aside.

Special Despatch to THE SEX. WASHINGTON, May 18. -- The Senate seethed with indignation to-day when it became known definitely that the President had set his face against any form of resolution amplifying the functions of the Military Committee or authorizing ment or any of its collateral agencies.

dered to undertake increased rather than diminished the bitterness, it was admitted on both sides of the chamber and in the camps of both factions, for the fight in the Senate is factional and not strictly upon party lines. The prediction was made that a showdown must come and the Senate squared itself for the test.

That the President objected even to the amended form of the Chamberlain resolution became known definitely following an early morning conference the President had with Senator Thompson (Kan.). Senator Thompson's visit to the White House was made before \$ o'clock, a most unusual hour for White House visitors. The President evidently regarded the situation in the Senate as FAST having serious potentialities, as he gave up his morning game of golf in order to discuss the matter with the Kansus Senator whose committee yesterday over-

Opposes Amendment Form.

When Senator Thompson left the "We are going to do all we can to defeat the resolution, even as revised. The President authorized me to my that he is just as much opposed to the amended

lution as he was to the briginal. The President takes the position, it tary of War Baker explained that it ferms. The President does not object, it is said, to the committee's investigat-

be permitted by the resolution Early in to-day's session Senator Mcof the majority of the Committee on operating or are soon to operate on the Audits and Control of Expenditures of the Contingent Fund a report favoring the amended Chamberjain resolution. which authorizes inquiry into the progtens and development of all plans of aviation, ordnance and the Quartermaster's Department. Senator Thompson announced that the minerity of the Audit and Control Committee, consisting

of himself and Senator Jones (New Mexico), would be filed to-morrow, It is probable, then, that Scuator Thompson will propose a substitute confining the investigation to aircraft mutters. The presentation of the two teports will precipitate a fight unless it be possible for the Administration forces to gain a day's delay by interposing objection to the consideration of the mino, it;

MeKellar Can't See Objection. in presenting the majority report tothe hattle zones at this critical time. He of me I cannot see any objection to There is no tendency to wait until the resolution, amended as it is to meet further American reenforcements ar- any objections that have been raised rive before giving Gen. Pershing before our committee. Every objectionduties commensurate in importance to able item stated before the committee

has been eliminated" Senator Thompson interrupted Senasome time that the reason Gen for McKellar to say that there were "a few objections" to the resolution which would be set forth in the minority re Senator Martin (Va.), Democratic ready for service. Presumably, there- leader, to whom the President yesterday addressed his letter stating that the American forces has come so rapidly whole question of investigation was in It was in the remarks of the leader that the Senate first caught the idea that the President and shifted finally to a position of complete and irreconcilable opposition to the Cham-It was pointed out to-day that the berlain resolution in any form. Senator

Martin sald : British, going to take place unless we go at a hich may double quick step to take up this resorte fight. I want to see both these regiment peris and I want ample time for that. Indeed I had hopes that the steps take by the President in appointing one of the best lawyers in the Department of

Resent Choice of Hughes.

But Senator Martin's reference to the fine the views of the Senators of both stand behind Senator Chamberlain and the Military Committee and go with the investigation upon the broad lines set forth in the resolution. The choice of Mr. Hughes is commended only